101 and 102 are formed on a first substrate 110, defining a pixel. Although only one pixel is drawn in these figures, a liquid crystal display device generally has a plurality of pixels. In the pixel, a common bus line 103 is formed parallel to the data bus line 101. At the cross of the gate and data bus lines 101 and 102, a thin film transistor (TFT) is formed. In the pixel, data and common electrodes 108 and 109 are disposed parallel to data bus line 102. As in the conventional IPS mode LCD, data electrode 108 has a portion overlapping common bus line 103 for obtaining a first storage capacitor (C_{s11}) as shown in FIG. 3b. In addition, common electrode 109 has a portion overlapping data electrode 108 for obtaining a second storage capacitor (C_{s12}). Common electrode 109 is connected to common bus line 103 through a hole 125.

IN THE CLAIMS:

Please cancel claim 1 without prejudice or disclaimer, and add new claims 20-50 as follows:

20. A liquid crystal display device comprising:

a first substrate;

a gate bus line and a data bus line on the first substrate;

a thin film transistor coupled to the gate and data bus lines;

a common bus line over the first substrate;

a first insulator over the common bus line;

a data electrode over the first insulator;

a second insulator over the data electrode; and

a common electrode over the second insulator.

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